

Cypriots begin talks on Thursday but are skeptical of the results

Peace talks between both sides in the Cyprus dispute resumed in Vienna on March 31, and there is "a definite possibility," as President Carter's emissary put it, of a settlement this year...

NICOSIA, (Geminis). — A Cyprus settlement this year is "a definite possibility," said former U.S. Defence Secretary Clark Clifford at the end of a fact-finding mission to Athens, Ankara and Nicosia, as President Carter's emissary.

But Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots, preparing to resume peace talks in Vienna at the end of this month, under the auspices of the U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, are not so sure.

There have been negotiations in the past, which dragged on for years only to end in stalemate, and over-optimistic forecasts and statements are seen by experts as unrealistic.

Both sides say they are making "intensive preparations" for the talks which, this time, will be between two lawyers and members of their respective parliaments: Tassos Papadopoulos, for the Greek side and Umit Sulaiman Onon, for the Turkish side.

The previous round of inter-communal talks were on a higher level. The negotiators then were Glafkos Clerides, former president of the Greek Cypriot House of Representatives, and Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash, but nothing positive emerged from their protracted negotiations.

What makes the new negotiations appear more hopeful? Both sides, said Clifford, were now ready to table "positive, constructive suggestions" and work hard towards a settlement. "I think this is a good time for a settlement," he added.

The "breakthrough" in the year-long stalemate in the talks came in late January when President Makarios had a surprise meeting with Denktash, their first encounter for some 14 years.

At a second meeting, on February 12, in the presence of Waldheim, they agreed to resume settlement talks, and also on a set of "guidelines" for their negotiations. Waldheim hailed the "new spirit" between the two sides in Cyprus. The meeting was definitely an encouraging development which provided new impetus to efforts to end the 24 year state of war and reunite this divided strategic island in the Mediterranean.

The American administration particularly welcomed such a move, as it desires the restoration of good relations between Greece and Turkey in order to stabilise the NATO bastion in the eastern Mediterranean.

But there is a lot of caution and apprehension about the peace prospects. Political analysts point out that the "guidelines" agreed by the two leaders are so loosely framed, that they could be given the widest possible interpretation. And they could lead to months and months of fruitless negotiations.

The first instruction to the negotiators says: "We are seeking an independent, non-aligned, bi-communal federal republic." The main argument here is expected to centre on the powers of the federal government: The Greeks want a strong central government, the Turks want it as weak as possible.

settlement, and the right property will be discussed taking into consideration the bi-communal federal system...

The Greeks will insist acceptance of these principles. As President Makarios said: "If there is no freedom movement then we should be of two states... Denktash on the other hand says there should be 'security controls between the two sides to be eased time goes by'."

The key question again he is whether Greek Cypriots as Turkish Cypriots will be free to cross into each other's region, settle and work there. The Turks are likely to have strong objections to Greece moving en masse back to the north, since in such a case they would again form a majority in both areas.

The fourth directive is "the powers and functions of the central federal government will be such as to safeguard the unity of the country, being regard to the bi-communal character of the state."

As one can notice, all 10 points are interlinked to so extent that is why the sides have agreed that they should work for a "package deal" — not accepting in a final form any of the issues involved until there is an overall settlement.

Diplomats agree that Archbishop Makarios has come long way to meet the Turkish demand for a "bizonal federation". He has dropped his policy of a "long struggle" at least for the time being — a has agreed to negotiate while some 30,000 Turkish mainland troops still hold the northern part of the island.

As Denktash himself said "There has been a considerable movement on the part of the Greek side — in the right direction."

As a matter of principle, settlement must come from the two communities themselves. Everyone agrees. But friends countries which are concerned about the Cyprus dispute naturally try to help bridge existing gap.

Denktash may angrily reject any American intervention or "pressure", but admits that his community has to rely on infusions economic aid from Turkey order to survive.

Ankara, therefore, seems hold the key to a settlement. The Carter administration tends apparently to use its influence to promote a settlement.

JORDAN TIMES

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The real extremists

According to Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Alon, the PLO is "divided between extremists and even more extremists." As a sign of his own country's moderation, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin responded to the recent decisions of the Palestinian National Council (PNC) with the peace-loving declaration: "The only place we will meet (with the PLO) is on the battlefield."

Israel's U.N. representative Chaim Herzog, taking his cue from his superiors, argued at Monday's Security Council meeting that the existence of "moderate elements" within the PLO was "a misconception". "Moderates and extremists" he said, "are completely identical in their attitude towards Israel."

While this is good propaganda, it is far from the truth. Most recently, the PLO sent a "signal" to the United States that it was adopting a softer stance towards Israel. The so-called signal was the complete exclusion of representatives of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the biggest single group in the Rejection Front, from the decision-making Executive Committee of the PLO.

The act, described by the organization's London representative Sa'ad Hamani as "the most significant decision of the national council meeting" was little publicised. The signal was veiled in political jargon to which the Palestinian leadership has grown accustomed. The reference was so oblique that it evoked no response.

To drive the point home, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasser Arafat sent President Carter a message during an interview broadcast on CBS television: "I'm telling him through you, through this television, I will make all my best (efforts) to help him settle a just peace in the area. All my efforts. Tell him that, all my efforts."

Again the reference, if not the willingness to be accommodating, was not clear.

PLO leaders are at a loss as to how to explain to Palestinian refugees who have paid for the establishment of a national Jewish homeland in the hard coin of unimaginable human suffering and untold misery that they must alter their covenant and recognise Israel.

Yet the PNC had given its leaders a mandate to negotiate the establishment of a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. It had not altered its covenant which calls for the establishment of a secular state in all of Palestine in which Arabs and Jews could live in peace, but it strove to remove any lingering doubts about the possible expulsion of Jews from such a state: "All Jews who are willing to live side by side with us in peace" should be allowed in any Palestinian state, one of the PNC's decisions stated.

The clear inference is that the PLO cannot and will not take a unilateral decision to waive the rights of the Palestinians to their homeland when the Israeli leadership is not willing to and cannot offer them even a mini-homeland in return. Peace and coexistence can come about, the Palestinians have made it clear, but they have also made it clear that Israel's demand for recognition by the PLO is viewed by the organisation as an attempt to impose an impossible condition on peace efforts and to camouflage the fact that Israel itself is not ready for peace. In other words, Israel is simply passing the buck.

Today the Arabs in Israel and the West Bank mark the Day of the Land, to register their protest for the expropriation of Arab lands by Israel and the slaying of demonstrators by Israeli troops last year.

The Israeli government at the time ordered an investigation into the killings but later quietly and unobtrusively exonerated the troops involved. Such a course of action would have been impossible if those killed had been of a different ethnic group and a different religion. Would the troops have been exonerated if their victims had been Jews? Hardly!

How are the Arabs expected to believe that Israel is willing to give back the occupied territories when the Israeli leadership is stripping Arabs of the title to their own land?

secular state in all of Palestine in which Arabs and Jews could live in peace, but it strove to remove any lingering doubts about the possible expulsion of Jews from such a state: "All Jews who are willing to live side by side with us in peace" should be allowed in any Palestinian state, one of the PNC's decisions stated.

AL DUSTOUR, under the heading "First step to peace" said that the Jordanian proposal to the U.N. Security Council could be considered the best guideline to lead the Security Council in its search for the long-sought peace settlement. The detailed Jordanian proposals, the paper added, will enable the United Nations to adopt a more positive and effective role in the occupied territories by becoming, for the first time, a direct on the spot observer supervising the implementation of international accords, instead of remaining purely a source of resolutions.

An enlarged EEC might help the cause of democracy in Southern Europe

By Gwynne Dyer

If you can't have Switzerland, would you take Portugal instead? A cross section of Common Market voters, asked what other European countries they would like to see join the community, gave a resounding no: Fifty percent named Switzerland, under a quarter mentioned Portugal. Which is a pity, because Switzerland hasn't the slightest interest in joining the European Economic Community (EEC), while Portugal's application is going in soon.

The Portuguese prime minister has just finished a trek round the nine Common Market capitals, and everywhere he has been told that Portugal's membership will be supported. Greece's entry negotiations had already begun late last year, and after the forthcoming elections in Spain an application will also arrive in Brussels from Madrid. There is virtually no doubt, moreover, that they will all eventually be accepted: The nine are on their way to becoming the dozen.

This causes great delight in France and Italy, who have recently been feeling outnumbered and somewhat mistreated by the new northern European majority in the community. Since Britain, Denmark and Ireland joined in 1973, the balance of wealth and population has shifted quite radically in favour of the German-Dutch-English-speaking axis. The new applicants, counting some 55 million southern Europeans, will help restore the balance for the Mediterranean nations.

Even the French and Italians, to be sure, boggle slightly at the prospect of Turkey joining, with 40 million more people who have basically the same sort of agricultural products as their own farmers. But Turkey's association agreement does not provide for full membership until 1995, and even that is optimistic.

lem, and the U.N. non-recognition of Israel's efforts to change the Arab character of Jerusalem. On the other hand, the paper added, the Jordanian proposal will put the United States and Europe to the test. The proposal will show the extent of the U.S. sincerity on the question of preserving the Arab character of the occupied territories, and unveils Europe's intentions in playing a more positive role in the peace process. The adoption of the proposal will be the first step towards peace, the paper states.

AL SHA'ER, commenting on the presentation of the Silver Jubilee flag to His Majesty King Hussein said that any people needs a courageous and wise leader to guide it to progress and channel its potentials. This has been the case of Jordan for the last quarter of a century, the paper added, when the people guided by its leader worked together for the good of the country.

Jordan's march is marked by His Majesty King Hussein's complete faith in his peoples' potentials and by the peoples' total confidence in the wisdom and loyalty of its leader toward Jordan, the paper added.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE: Includes sections for JORDAN TELEVISION, AMMAN AIRPORT, VOICE OF AMERICA, RADIO JORDAN, BBC RADIO, EMERGENCIES, and USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS. Also includes a 'WANTED' notice and a 'Cultural Centres' list.

Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom of the page.

هكذا صارت الحال

Bureaucracy harms efficiency of vital satellite station

A couple of weeks ago Minister of Telecommunications Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh announced that second satellite station would be built by mid-1979. However, Jordan's advances in the telecommunications field are seriously endangered by bureaucratic inefficiency, as the Jordan Times found out while investigating the feasibility of such a project. His two-part series will look at the present station and its problems, as well as the ambitious plans for the future with the coming of faster and more reliable telephone and telex communications.

By Fernando Francis
Special to the Jordan Times

The present station, located in the Baq'a Valley about 15 s. northwest of Amman, is operated by a well-trained daniyan group of technicians. The station was built between 1969 and 1970, but because of the 1970 clashes most of equipment was damaged, saying the official opening. His Majesty King Hussein visited the station on May 29, 1972, while actual operations started after the replacement of damaged equipment in Nov. 1, 1973. Nippon Electric Company (C) of Japan, the contractor, operated the station in its year while the Jordanian learned the ropes.

In 1973, the Jordanian crew over the station under the supervision of three NEC engineers. By the end of 1973, the Jordanian engineers were fully trained. The station itself is a standard "A" type, with a 33-meter diameter parabola-shaped antenna dish. It has a direct link with the Intelsat IV and A FI satellites, which are situated about 35,000 kms above the equator. These satellites provide Jordan with direct telelinks to the United States, Britain, Italy, West Germany, France, Kuwait and Taif Saudi Arabia.

It is possible to reach other stations indirectly through these satellites, so another station if it has the right equipment, retransmit a message via Intelsat through satellites over the Pacific and Indian Oceans. There are many problems with the present satellite station, which are leading towards increasing failure rate," operations engineer Mr. Mohammad Khasawneh said. Routine. The inertia of the administration (of the Telecommunications Corporation) holding back the efficiency of the station. Many problems treated with urgency, but some have to be taken on spot, and that's why the station must be independent not a department of the corporation, as it is right now. Separate management is needed. It must be remembered this station is part of a wide system and any change here will affect the rest of Intelsat system," he stressed. Initially, 30 engineers and technicians were trained by lectures. Some of them went for training outside Jordan. But many have now left. The start of operations 90 days have been through on the first of 30 are still working." The replacement of those technicians is a hard task and the training of the newcomers in-

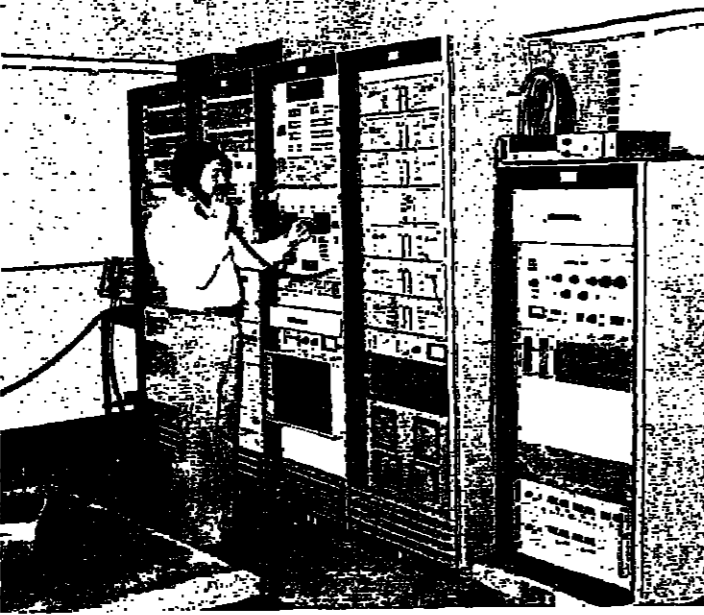
creases the work load. Salaries are not the main reason for quitting; it is more the conditions of work and the attitude of the administration. Its mistakes are reflected on the technician himself."

Mr. Khasawneh gave a rather disturbing example: "One of our best technicians, one of the first 30, left because his name was dropped from the list of those getting the 80 per cent allowance. This is one of the administrative mistakes we must face. The station has often tried to rectify this with the administration. But now the point has been reached where a failure could occur if one key person left," he reported.

"Twenty settled members can operate the station. Right now we have 30 people plus two engineers provided by the corporation. Out of these, 15 are not experienced, and that means the maintenance engineer must train the inexperienced ones -- if he has the time."



Mohammad Khasawneh: Inertia strikes.



New Spade transmitter brings the satellite station up to date. Photos by Yousef Al Allam.

The main services provided by the station are telephone, telex, telegraph and T.V. links. Telex is an automatic service to most parts of Europe and the United States. T.V. is not a full-time service, but is used frequently, for Jordan is the third country in the world for its volume of T.V. traffic.

As for telephone traffic, the station is at the moment using 28 telephone channels out of the available 36. The limitation lies in the Amman switching station, which needs signalling equipment so that the remaining eight channels can be used. This equipment is now at the airport, so by May the full 36 channels will be in use.

The standard "A" type parabola-shaped dish receives signals from the satellite, which are concentrated into one beam by the shape of the dish.

The receiving equipment consists of two models: a 15 degrees Kelvin noise cooled type and the other an uncooled type with a 55 degrees Kelvin noise reducer.

The cooled receiver will soon be replaced by a modern uncooled one with a 35 degrees Kelvin noise reducer.

As for transmitting equipment, there are also two models: One a high-power Klystron type, and the second a TWT type.

The tracking mechanism of the satellite, which moves 0.5 degrees to either side of zero point, must be very accurate. If auto tracking fails, manual tracking can take over. Four drive motors control the tracking of the enormous 150 tonnes of the dish, truss and counterweight. Two are for azimuth -- (movement to each side) -- and the other two for elevation.

Bad weather and strong winds rarely cause problems for the dish, but in 1974 the station faced a problem when the dish was reshaped by thick snow, which accumulated inside it. This reduced the concentration of signals, resulting in weak reception.

A new technique has been adopted for the Intelsat network: Spade transmission equipment. This equipment does not transmit continuously to the satellite. It is computerised so that if there is no demand, no signals will be transmitted to the satellite. On the other hand, the Klystron high-powered type keeps transmitting continuously whether there are calls or not.

Spade -- or single channel per carrier multiple access demand assignment pulse code modulation equipment -- transmits to 23 countries in the Atlantic region through the Intelsat satellites.

In July, the channel capacity through the present station will be boosted to 60. The necessary equipment has already been ordered.

But demand for telecommunications facilities is great and more channels are needed. In fact, the traffic to the Indian Ocean region justifies the building of a second satellite station to serve India, Pakistan and Japan.

Tomorrow: Future plans

TALHOUNI MEETS SYRIAN SPEAKER IN DAMASCUS

DAMASCUS, March 29 (R). — Jordanian and Syrian officials held talks here today on developing cooperation between the parliaments of their countries. The talks were between Speaker of the Upper House Bahjat Talhouni and Mr. Mohammad Ali Al Halabi, Speaker of the Syrian People's Council. Mr. Talhouni, who is President of the Arab Parliamentary Union, arrived here earlier today for a three-day visit during which he will direct the work of the Union's bureau, based in Damascus.

NATIONAL NOTES

- * AMMAN. — Chief of the Royal Court Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf and Commander-in-Chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces Lt.-Gen. Zeid Ibn Shaker left Amman Tuesday morning for Saudi Arabia to deliver a message from King Hussein to Saudi Crown Prince Fahd Abdul Aziz. They returned here in the evening.
- * AMMAN. — Post offices in all parts of Jordan Tuesday started to stamp all in- and out-going mail with King Hussein's Silver Jubilee emblem.
- * AMMAN. — Mr. Jamil Abdul Rahim, member of the Executive Committee of the General Union of Workers' Associations left here Tuesday to attend a week-long seminar on the administration of cultural labour bodies to start in Algiers April 2.
- * BANGKOK. — Jordan's Ambassador to India, Mr. Zuheir Khoury, Tuesday presented his credentials to the king of Thailand as Jordan's non-resident ambassador to that country.
- * AMMAN. — The Syrian government has agreed to facilitate the transport of Jordanian goods through Syrian ports by considering them internal transport, it was announced in a memorandum received by the Foreign Ministry from the Syrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs Tuesday.
- * DAMASCUS. — Syrian Prime Minister Abdul Rahman Khleifawi received Jordan's Ambassador to Syria, Mr. Nabih Nemr, Tuesday, and discussed with him the implementation of decisions passed by the Joint Jordanian-Syrian Higher Committee.
- * IRBID. — The Labour Office and the Cultural Labour Institute here are currently undertaking a survey of all institutions employing more than 20 workers to prepare a suitable cultural programme for workers in the area.
- * JARASH. — Minister of Communications Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh Tuesday gave a lecture here entitled "Participants in Responsibility", in which he explained the duties of a good citizen in the process of building his country side by side with the government machinery.



Jordan's parabola-shaped dish: Pointing towards the future.

Joint c'ttee proposes agricultural measures

AMMAN (JNA). — The Minister of Agriculture Salah Jum'a returned from Damascus Tuesday after taking part in the meeting of the Joint Jordanian-Syrian Agriculture Committee, which ended Monday evening.

During the three-day meeting under the Jordanian and Syrian ministers of agriculture, the committee recommended a number of measures. These include the unification of the general agricultural law, cooperation and coordination between the two countries at international agricultural exhibitions and in the research field, and the organization of training courses for advisers in both countries. In the field of marketing, the joint committee recommended the establishment of a vegetable and fruit marketing body and a central market for the sale of vegetables and fruit in the big cities.

Other recommendations dealt with the establishment of cooperative societies in Jordan and Syria and the development of plant and animal production.

These recommendations will be submitted to the Joint Jordanian-Syrian Higher Committee for adoption when it meets next week.

WHAT'S GOING ON

On Friday, April 1 at 8:00 a.m., there will be an excursion to the excavations at Tal Mazar in the Jordan Valley, which are coming to an end and have uncovered valuable information about the late Bronze Age (1750-1200 B.C.). The site -- two kms. northwest of Deir Alla -- was also occupied in the Iron Age and Hellenistic periods.

Dr. Kheir Yassine, an archaeologist at the University of Jordan, which sponsored the dig, will explain the excavations he has been directing at the Tal. He will also give a tour of another interesting site in the valley, Tal Sayediyeh.

The camp of Dr. Yassine's international and Jordanian team located at the University of Jordan farm in the valley will also be visited.

Bring your picnic lunch and friends and meet rain or shine at 7:45 a.m. in front of the Department of Antiquities located one and a half blocks west on the left side of Zabran Street (Wadi Seer Road). Transportation is not provided.

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give the award to a non-Jordanian writer or artist if his work has special value to Jordan. The state award covers the following fields:
-- Novels, plays and short stories;
-- Poetry;
-- Research and studies;
-- Plastic art;
-- The history of Jordan;
-- Any literary or artistic work not mentioned in the previous categories, as long as the minister of culture deems it of interest.
Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf revealed that recently he had received a report saying that the number of books published in Jordan in the past 10 years equaled the number published in Syria in just one. He stressed that the main purpose of the awards is therefore to stimulate greater productivity on the part of Jordanian writers.

TAXI DRIVERS BEWARE!
AMMAN (JNA). — Taxi drivers have been told by the Traffic Department that they must operate the taxi meters fixed in their cars. The department appealed to the public to inform it by telephoning 56390 and 56391 of any taxi driver not operating his meter, or who claims that the meter is out of order, so that disciplinary action can be taken against him.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan. The first column is how much you would receive in Jordanian fils for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency:

U.K. sterling	571.0	577.0
U.S. dollar	331.0	333.0
German mark	139.2	139.6
French franc	66.7	67.0
Swiss franc	130.7	131.1
Italian lira (for every 100)	37.4	37.6
Saudi riyal	93.7	94.0
Lebanese pound	108.7	110.0
Syrian pound	92.0	92.2
Trafiq dinar	944.0	948.0
Kuwaiti dinar	1,148.0	1,152.0
Egyptian pound	482.0	470.0
Libyan dinar	810.0	815.0
UAE dirham	84.7	85.5

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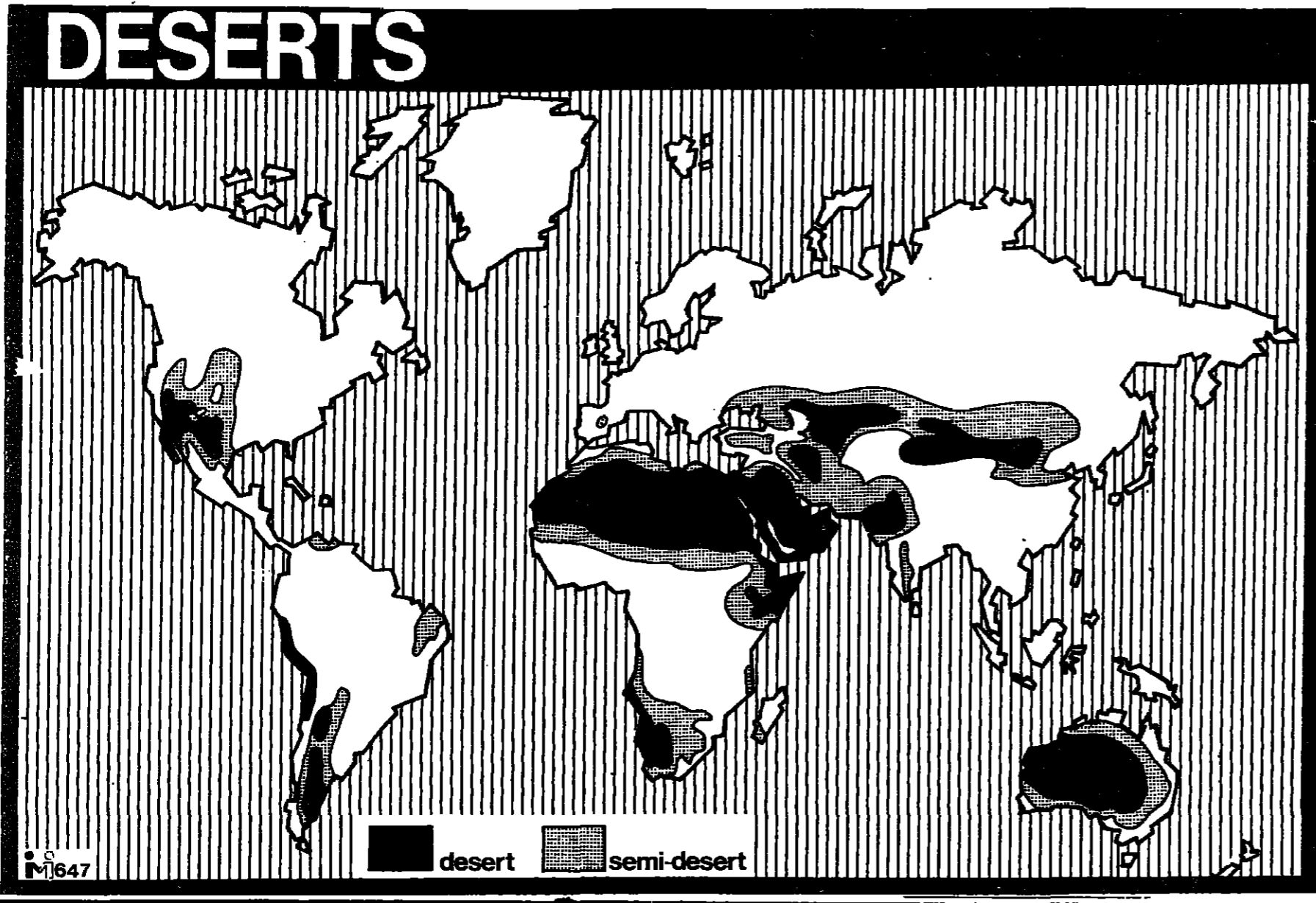
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Sudan takes bold steps to fight the encroaching desert



Some 43 per cent of the world's land mass is now covered by desert and this proportion is growing all the time. Man himself is responsible for a share of this loss by his own activities -- deforestation, over grazing and bad farming practices. The United Nations is holding a world conference in Nairobi, Aug. 29-Sept. 9 to discuss and co-ordinate measures to stem the spread of deserts. In the Sudan the problems of desert encroachment are among the worst anywhere. The following is a report from Khartoum on the measures the Sudanese government is taking to beat back the desert.

KHARTOUM, (Gemini) — This is the year of water and deserts in the United Nations conference system. The Sudanese, however, are not waiting for the pronouncements of the U.N. Conference on Desertification (UNCOD) before they tackle their problems of desert creep. UNCOD takes place in Nairobi in August. In Sudan a programme that will help beat back the southward march of the desert before that date. The Sudanese National Council for Research has therefore formulated an ambitious Desert Encroachment Control and Rehabilitation Programme (DECARP) out of its own pilot projects.

It is inviting potential government donors to Khartoum to contribute towards the 75 million of overseas cash needed to get the 26 million programme off the ground. In Sudan the problems of desert encroachment are among the worst in the world. The rise in the area of arid land, particularly in the north and the west, makes it an ideal case study in global desertification. In the world, says the U.N.

some 43 per cent of the land mass is covered by desert, and this proportion is growing. The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) estimates that six or seven per cent of the globe's surface has degraded into desert over the past 50 years -- mainly because of man's own activities. Dr. A.H. Boerma, Director-General of FAO from 1968 to 1975, told a recent seminar on desertification in London: "These formerly productive areas now lie barren, and have ceased to produce anything for man's sustenance, because of deforestation, over-grazing and bad farming practices."

Boerma said the main reason for desertification was the over-exploitation of pastoral resources. "The starting point is frequently the disappearance of herbaceous cover, first of the perennials and then of the annuals, by overgrazing. After the herbaceous cover disappears, wind and water erosion occurs, the structure of the surface horizons of the soil is destroyed, and large areas of land are rendered impermeable. The roots of the perennials then die, and probably because of the additional effects of climate, the areas assume desert-like conditions."

This exactly mirrors Sudan's experience. The southern tip of the desert in the western Sudanese province of Kordofan has advanced some 100 kms. in 17 years and is now estimated to be moving towards the Equator at a rate of five or six kms. a year. In a summary presentation of DECARP, the Sudanese National Council for Research says shrub woodlands have become barren woodlands devoid of all vegetation except the annual grasses and herbs that grow in the rainy season. Only a few years ago acacia scrub could be picked within ten kilometres of Khartoum. Now its inhabitants must travel 100 kms outside the city to cut wood for fuel and charcoal. All Nile irrigation schemes are threatened by the march of the desert, says the council. Also under threat are 2 1/2 million feddans of pump irrigation, 7 million feddans of mechanised

crop farming, 75 per cent of the world's gum arabic production pasture for about 10 million livestock -- indeed most of the land, destined to bring about an agricultural revolution in Sudan over the next 25 years. A reconnaissance team recently discovered that sand from the Libyan desert was being blown steadily southwards the north winds. One river, Wadi Howar, has been completely buried by the encroaching sand, while most the Nile between Deigo a Karima had suffered a serious build-up of sand on the north facing bank, making agriculture impossible.

The Sudanese say there is only one way to deal with the problem "Desert encroachment is a human problem and it is up to humans to solve it". DECARP will try to involve local people in semi-autonomous individually designed projects. Farmers in badly affected areas will be offered work irrigated or mechanised agricultural projects further south. Those staying in their home lands will be helped to care more for their environment than beforehand.

DECARP will try to stimulate cultivation in areas susceptible to wind erosion. Farmers will be encouraged to introduce a legume rotation instead of continuous cultivation. Co-operatives will be set up range livestock and agricultural industries integrated, fire lines constructed, dunes stabilised, shelter belts and will life reserves established. It DECARP gets underway Sudan could provide the world with a notable example of people coming to terms on the one initiative with the problem of desertification.

And if this example is duplicated throughout the world it could have significant consequences for world peace. Boerma, again: "Unless more lands are put under agriculture in the developing world, the will be continuing and very serious food shortages. This inevitably, would lead to high prices for food throughout the world."

"The people in the developing world would therefore be directly affected by these shortages. Moreover, history has shown that if people are subjected to continuous poverty, hunger and malnutrition, and if they are aware of their deprivation, they create internal political problems, which often affect countries which consider themselves far removed. "Therefore for reasons of humanity and of self-interest, it is right that we all rest ourselves in these matters. The problems of the world arid zones belong to all planet's inhabitants. Sudan's success in its desert control programme is everyone's success."

Iceberg towing may become common as water needs grow

MAR DEL PLATA, Argentina, (CSM) — The sight of an iceberg being towed from either the Antarctic or the Arctic toward arid lands may well become common in the not-too-distant future.

It depends somewhat on conclusions reached here at the United Nations Water Conference looking into present and future water needs around the globe.

The iceberg method of coping with regional water shortage is just one of dozens of solutions to pressing water needs that have been advanced in study papers presented to the 10-day session that got underway March 14.

In a major report issued for the meeting the U.N. stated that globally there is probably enough water to meet coming needs for quite a few years. But the report added that water tends to be available "in the wrong place, at the wrong time, or with wrong quality. And, one way or another, all societies are affected, however rich, however poor."

The U.N. study: -- Warns that at least 20 per cent of the world's city dwellers and that 75 per cent of its rural people lack reasonably safe drinking water. Moreover, less than half of the urban population and less than one-tenth of the rural population have both an adequate and safe supply.

-- Indicates that most of the available water is ocean water. Only a small portion is fresh, and of this fresh supply less than 1 per cent is available for human use in streams, lakes, swamps, and in the ground; the rest is locked away in ice caps and glaciers.

Luis Urbano Jauregui, Argentine Undersecretary of Water Resources and head of the Argentine national committee for the conference, said that the demand on the world's finite water supply is growing daily, "because of the increased population, the concentration of people in certain areas, and the industrialisation process."

He indicated that at the same time the quality of water has deteriorated because of these factors.

"We must take care of our water supply, and to do that, we have to change our attitude toward it," he added.

As one of the organisers of the U.N. session, Mr. Jauregui stated that providing water for all the world's people is "an underlying theme of the conference."

However, he added, this is an expensive proposition "for water is unevenly distributed throughout the world. Within one country there are often areas where water is in excess and others which do not have it. Every day we need more and more money to convey water to areas where it is required and to purify water which has been polluted.

"New technologies which

desalination, cloud seeding, and evaporation suppression are costly," he concluded.

One of the problems in dealing with water, says the U.N. study, is that in contrast to most other commodities there is no way to establish reasonable levels of water demand and supply through pricing policies.

The U.N. study also shows that agriculture is the largest user of water. It accounts for more than 80 per cent of the world consumption, mainly through irrigation.

As world population grows, so does a need for increased food production -- and therefore an increased supply of water is essential to maintain the quality of arable land to use

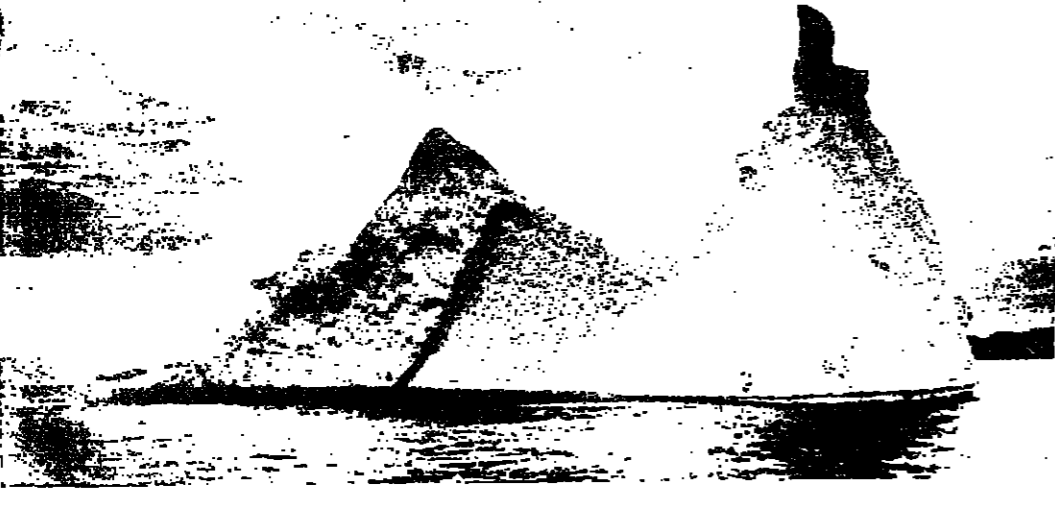
some marginal and arid lands through irrigation.

Also on the agenda:

-- What will growing industrialisation do to the use and quality of water? This involves government standards for quality control that vary widely throughout the world.

-- What can be done to improve water management methods around the world? Can a standard be set?

The 10-day U.N. meeting brings together water experts from 100 countries as well as representatives from liberation movements and other organisations with U.N. observer status. Chairman of the meeting is Yahia Abdel Mageed of the Sudan.



An iceberg off Greenland; Someday it may irrigate arid lands.

The Swiss manage to lower their inflation to below one per cent

When the Swiss found their money suddenly depreciating at the rate of more than 12 per cent they tackled the problem in a characteristic manner: They froze their own pay voluntarily, worked harder and refused to reduce the length of their working week. They got their rate of inflation down to less than one per cent.

LUGANO, (F.T.) — In last year's inflation competition -- in which the aim was to finish bottom of the table -- the Swiss emerged a clear winner.

Between the beginning and the end of the year, the cost of living in Switzerland rose by less than 1 per cent. This compared, for example, with more than 20 per cent in Italy, around 15 per cent in Great Britain, nearly 10 per cent in France, 6 per cent or so in the United States and less than 4 per cent in West Germany.

How did the Swiss do it? The short answer is, in the first place, by getting really worried about inflation. A conservative people, conditioned to work and save hard, they were horrified at what happened to their money in the bank -- as well as their daily expenses -- when in the winter of 1974-75 the cost of living soared by an unheard-of annual rate of 12.5 per cent.

They brought it down again to the 1 per cent or so, which they find historically acceptable, in about 18 months. It took an effort of national will which had the support of the Swiss population as a whole.

According to economists like Dr. Michael Gall, a vice president of the Union Bank of Switzerland, the Swiss anti-inflation recipe was about 60 per cent psychological, and only 40 per cent practical. Proof of this lies in the popular acceptance of policies which, by Swiss standards, added up to exceptional austerity.

For example, during 1976 Swiss workers agreed to a rate of pay increase of about 2 per cent (compared with 10-11 per cent in 1974, for example). The unions did not press for more, and the membership concurred. They also worked harder for approximately the same money.

Output per man hour went up by an average of about 4 per cent during the year. Dr. Gall says: "There were cases where the average was ex-

difficulty in maintaining profit margins. The situation has been compounded by the high value of the Swiss franc in relation to other currencies.

This is, ironically, a tribute to the way the Swiss have tackled their economic and financial problems, but it does increase the difficulty of exporting. On the other hand, it also tends to bring down the price of imports (which are said to have fallen by an average of 4 per cent or so in 1976), which has also helped in the fight against inflation.

It has not been at all easy, even for the Swiss. Yet, as 1977 gets under way, they are beginning to see some benefit from their efforts. The domestic unemployment rate has been more than cut in half, though to put things in true perspective one should point out that many tens of thousands of foreigners -- Italians, Spaniards, Yugoslavs, Greeks -- appear to have permanently lost the jobs which they used to get annually or seasonally in Switzerland.

Businessmen are said to be thinking of re-investing in plant and equipment once more, after a decline in such investments of 7 per cent in 1976, on top of a 17 per cent slump in 1975. They find it comparatively easy to borrow money, because of slack demand, and can get it for as little as five to six per cent. Some goods have been dropped slightly in price, though, of course, by no means enough to offset the galloping increases of other recent years. Dr. Gall reports: "The prices of some food and clothing items have fallen by two to eight per cent, and construction costs by an average of seven per cent. Housing prices are returning to more reasonable levels, after the frenetic boom of the early seventies. Flat rents are lower -- partly because of the very high vacancy rate, the result of earlier overbuilding.

To sum it up, the Swiss have started inflation in the face, recognised it for the menace it is, and made up their minds to get rid of it. Essentially, they are following a simple logic: What is the point in getting a 20 per cent pay increase when it means that soon the cost of living will

be turned out by five to ten per cent fewer workers". Swiss workers also put up with a certain amount of unemployment, something unknown in the country for generation or more. For years the official total of the jobless has been below 100, with thousands of job vacancies advertised. This, suddenly, in the summer of 1976, more than 30,000 Swiss were reported to be out of work. Most of these people could not claim unemployment payments -- for the simple reason that Switzerland had no system of making such payments. However, several of the cantonal (regional) governments rushed emergency schemes into effect, and the federal government has now developed a national contributory programme. Most astonishing of all, in a referendum in December, the Swiss people rejected a 40-hour work week, choosing to continue with the existing maximum of 43 hours -- though employers can go below this if they choose. One reason for rejection, it was said, was from an ultra leftwing group, though it had the support of the Socialist Party in parliament. But the popular viewpoint is still that the Swiss have to work harder than other people -- over the Christmas holidays, the most time most Swiss were allowed off was a half day on Christmas Eve -- because otherwise they could not enjoy their exceptionally high standard of living. They have to produce more and better than the competition, and export most of what they produce, because they are so dependent on imports for foodstuffs and raw materials. The same sophisticated reasoning has persuaded Swiss businessmen to accept lower profits, or even to do without them completely on some occasions, so as to retain foreign customers. Even the giants of the Swiss economy, firms like Nestle, Ciba-Geigy, Brown

German companies investing abroad fear repercussions on local labour

Germany is becoming a major investor in other people's industry, particularly in the United States. But some Germans are worried that putting German money into other countries is, in effect, exporting manufacturing jobs from Germany to those countries.

BERLIN, (F.T.) — West Germany is not only the world's second largest trading nation, after the U.S.; it is also fast developing into a major international investor. This marks an important change in the country's reluctance to invest abroad after 1945.

As a result of the wartime loss of foreign investments by German companies, it took nearly 20 years before they again began to consider risking capital abroad.

There were some exceptions, such as the subsidiaries of V.W., Siemens and the big chemical companies in Brazil, but the sharp rise in the outward flow of German investments did not begin until the late 1960s. In 1975, current German investments abroad exceeded foreign investments in West Germany by a record DM2.7 billion (now £875 million) and the figure for this past year is also expected to show outward flow greatly exceeding inflow.

Along with the rise in foreign investments there is a growing uneasiness among West Germans over what this all means for the industry-based West German economy. The trade unions have on occasion spoken of an export of manufacturing jobs by West German industry seeking to hold down labour costs.

In not so many years, it has been predicted, West Germany will be too expensive a country in which to produce cars and will increasingly relocate its industries in low-wage countries. The expression "extended work bench" is being given to areas such as Southern Europe, South-East Asia and Latin America, which are seen as the main beneficiaries of West German capital exports.

Those who see West Germany being drained of its main asset, a powerful and diversified industry, point to the fact that while a large proportion of U.S. and British capital abroad

3.1 billion, the Netherlands with DM3.1 billion, Britain with DM 1.8 billion, Italy with DM1.6 billion and Austria with DM1.5 billion.

The Berliner Bank analysis suggests that Spain is a "special case," as German capital there consists mainly of hotels, restaurants and dwellings. The survey says of Brazil that it is "not primarily the low wages there that attract investments but instead the future possibilities of a vast developing country, rich in raw materials and relatively far on the path of industrialisation."

A direct relationship exists between the level of exports to a country and the extent of German investments there. However, although German investments follow exports they lead to even more West German exports, according to the analysis.

This results from, firstly, the growing number of West German banks which set up abroad and generate business for German companies back home and, secondly, the supply of parts and semi-finished products to German-owned companies which goes beyond the original capital goods to start up production.

As for German investments in developing nations, the German study makes the point that raw materials are an important reason for investing there but not the main motive, which is found to be expanding sales of German products. In other words, German companies are less prone to invest in raw materials extractive industries in order to assure supplies than they are to set up a subsidiary of a West German company to produce machinery, cars and trucks.

These locally-produced goods, it is found, do not hurt the export chances of home-based German firms or reduce jobs in West Germany. The reason given is that the developing country would not have the money available to import such products from Germany in the first place. It is faced with the choice of either having a foreign subsidiary produce the needed goods in the country or doing without them.

The advice of the West Berlin study is that if the foreign country or region is not going to be a major consumer of products to be produced by the German companies could wiser to stay home. This of reasoning may already have been translated into concrete decisions by German industry and could have a considerable impact on the role it sees itself in the economies of de-

مركز البحث

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN
AND OMAH SHARIF
© 1977 by Chicago Tribune

either vulnerable. East
sals.

- NORTH**
 ♠ K 7 2
 ♥ 9 8 5 3
 ♦ A 6
 ♣ A 9 6 5
- EAST**
 ♠ Q 5 4
 ♥ 7 2
 ♦ K 8 3
 ♣ K Q 8 4 2

- SOUTH**
 ♠ A J 10 8 6
 ♥ K Q 4
 ♦ Q J 9 2
 ♣ 7

bidding:
 1st South West North
 ss 1 ♠ Pass 1 NT
 2 ♠ Pass 4 ♠
 ss Pass Pass
 opening lead: Jack of ♠.

Tournament bridge is in-
 creasingly becoming domi-
 nated by the bridge profes-
 sionals—players who earn
 their living in one way or
 another from the game. But
 they have a better record in
 national competition over
 the past 18 months than a
 professional from Mexi-
 city—Dr. George Rosen-
 kranz, who takes time off
 from his duties as head of the
 pharmaceutical company,
 Syntex, to walk away
 with the top prizes in Ameri-
 can Contract Bridge League
 competition.

The auction looks strange,
 because Dr. Rosenkranz
 and his wife were using a
 cing no trump response
 five-card major suit open-
 bids. When South could
 easily introduce his second
 t into the auction, Mrs.
 senkranz decided that her
 ordinary fit warranted a
 p to game in partner's
 own five-card suit.

West led the jack of clubs.
 won by dummy's ace. It
 seems that the contract
 hinges on finding either
 West with the king of dia-

monds or East with the ace
 of hearts, or guessing the
 location of the queen of
 spades. Declarer decided
 that he did not need any of
 these possibilities.

If East held the king of
 diamonds, the play of a low
 diamond from dummy would
 allow declarer to set up the
 diamonds for two heart dis-

cards, so at trick two de-
 clarer led the six of dia-
 monds from the board. If
 that card lost to the king in
 West's hand, declarer was
 reasonably sure that he
 would find the ace of hearts
 with East, because of his
 overcall, and by leading
 hearts twice to his hand, he
 could hold his losers to one

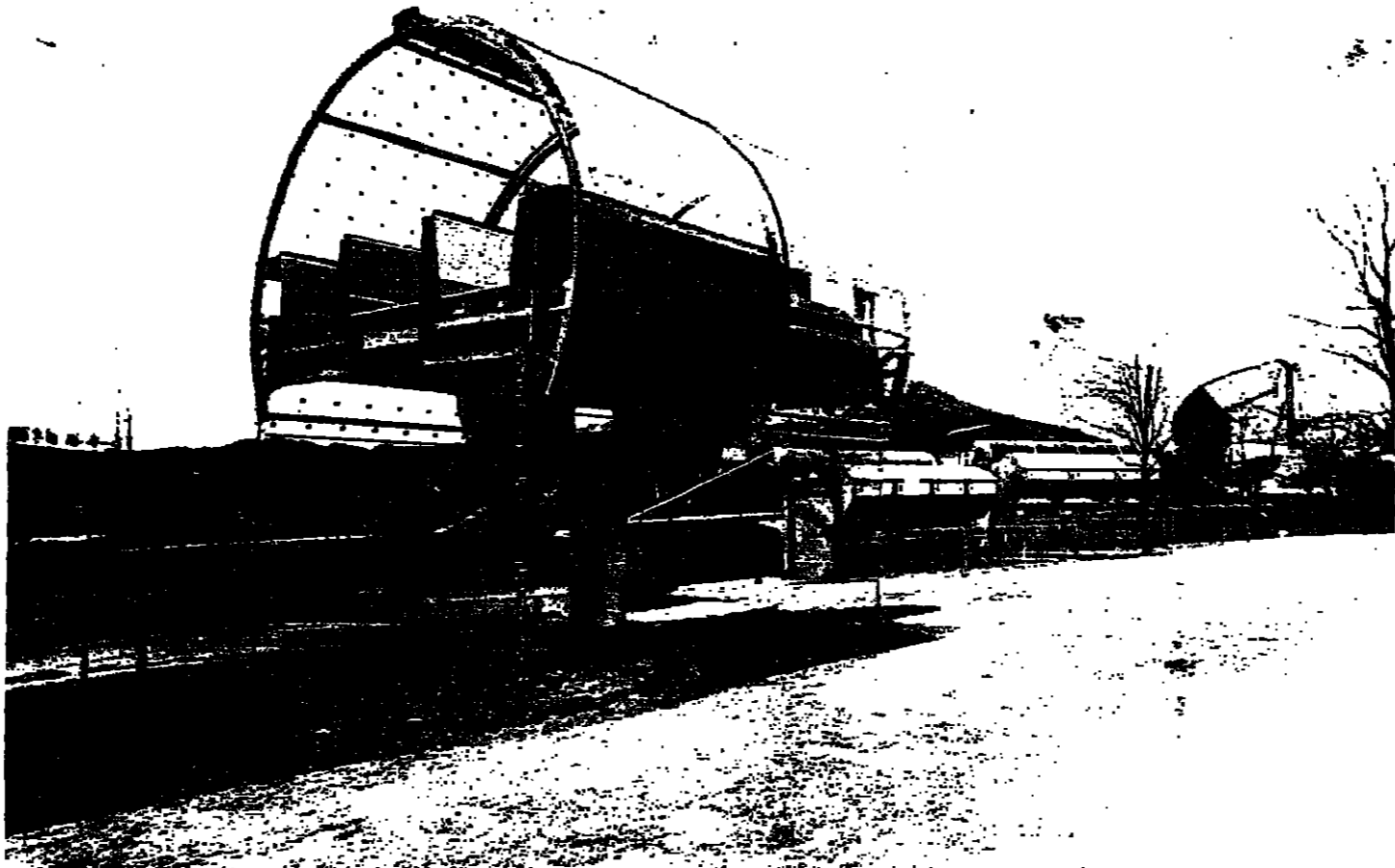
heart, one diamond and,
 possibly, one trump.

East won the king of dia-
 monds and continued clubs.
 Declarer ruffed, crossed to
 the king of spades and led a
 heart to his king. West won
 the ace and forced declarer
 with another club. After
 ruffing, declarer cleared the
 ace of diamonds from dummy
 and returned to his hand
 with the ace of spades. Two

hearts were discarded from
 dummy on the queen-jack of
 diamonds. After cashing the
 queen of hearts, declarer
 ruffed a heart in dummy.

East could take the trump
 queen whenever he wanted
 to, but that was the third
 and last trick for the
 defense.

THE PAGE FIVE FEATURE PHOTO



HIGH AND DRY TO THE MUNICH OLYMPIC STADIUM -- A two-lane glass-covered moving pavement is to convey visitors to the Olympic Stadium high and dry no matter how much it rains outside. The 600 m. long structure in three parts will link the underground transit station with the stadium. The glass tube on stilts will have a capacity of 12,000 people per hour. The photo shows a 6 m. section.

Your Daily HOROSCOPE

from the CARROLL RIGHTER INSTITUTE

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Despite some daytime upsets you find that by applying skilled methods to your activities you can achieve overall success. Consult with business experts for the data you need.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Put your creative ideas to work and get excellent results now. Discuss future plans with the right people. Express happiness.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Steer clear of an argument at home and you find that all goes smoothly in outside activities. Think constructively.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Contact business experts for the information you need. Try to be more efficient when out shopping. Make the evening a happy one.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Use practical methods that associates will approve of and get good results. Avoid one who is too talkative.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) You are dynamic today and can easily sway others to your way of thinking. Be sure to accept an invitation extended to you.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Study every phase of a new plan you have in mind and get excellent results. Show increased affection for your mate.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Take time to see friends you have not seen in a long time and something good can come of this. Don't neglect to pay your bills.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Gain the support of higher-ups for any pet projects you have. You can now easily gain a personal aim. Be logical.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Study new project from every angle before putting it in operation. Take no chances with an outsider today.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Follow your intuition now and it can help you advance in career matters. Evening is fine for entertaining.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Work out those agreements intelligently with associates and get good results. Do nothing that would harm your reputation.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Attend to routine duties early so you'll have time for personal matters later. Take time to improve your appearance.

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

scramble these four Jumbles, a letter to each square, to form ordinary words.

IRQUE
 [Grid]

YONEH
 [Grid]

LIZES
 [Grid]

ARFOE
 [Grid]

Give everyone another Lemons or leeches?

SOMETIMES DRUNK BY SQUARES.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: [Grid]

(Answers tomorrow)

Jumbles: QUEST LAUGH TANDEM BANTER
 Answer: There's no telling what's kept there—UNDER ONE'S HAT

ROSSWORD PUZZLE

GRAB CABLE
GROWL ARRAY
UNABLE LEAVE
KAT SAIL GAD
AWED KNOW
SERIES NURSES
SERATZ SENNA
DOOM NEAP
HUB LOUD AMI
ENDOL RISKED
ADORE ARTEL
ROWAN LEAR

SOLUTION OF YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE

1. Embrace
 2. Wide 48 Across
 3. Flammable material inventor
 4. American inventor
 5. Hospital workers
 6. Standing
 7. Hindu cymbals
 8. Too bad
 9. Falk
 10. Growing out
 11. Card game
 12. Radio band
 13. Dead-on rebuttal
 14. Emotionalize
 15. Ameng
 16. Exclamation
 17. Humid
 18. Lasso
 19. Gladden
 20. Expressed contempt
 21. Egyptian Christians
 22. Turn aside
 23. Of the cheek
 24. As far as
 25. Boundary
 26. Olives
 27. Taps
 28. Vestment

GRAFFITI
 ...HALLO!
 IS THIS 6771-2-3-4?
 I'D LIKE TO RESERVE
 A SPACE FOR AN AD IN
 THE JORDAN TIMES...

**IT TAKES
 GUTS
 TO PLAY
 TENNIS**

TONIGHT'S T.V. FEATURE
MANNIX : CATS PAW

Mannix investigates murders committed to cover embezzlement of funds.

LUCY SHOW : BAGS A BARGAIN
 Lucy takes on extra work in a store to be able to pay for a new kitchen set.

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LAUGHS FROM EUROPE

HOTEL RECEPTION

ROOM 264

ENGLAND 3-22 Clayton

"People were always losing the smaller ones."

PEANUTS

WHERE WILL YOU BE SPENDING THE NIGHT, CHARLES?

OH, I'VE FOUND A LITTLE PLACE...

GOOD... I WAS WORRIED ABOUT YOU

DON'T WORRY, RUBY... IT'S VERY COMFORTABLE

S-22

THE FLINTSTONES

OK... FEEL A YOU KNOW WHAT YOU HAVE TO DO TO GET THIS...

BIG DEAL

...ALL OF MY FRIENDS GET A TREAT FOR JUST SITTING UP OR SPEAKING!!

S-27

MUTT AND JEFF

YOU MEAN I CAN TALK ANTS OUT OF MY HOUSE?

CERTAINLY! IF YOU CONCENTRATE AND REASON WITH THEM THEY BECOME COOPERATIVE!

WE HAVE A KINSHIP WITH ALL LIFE REACH THE INNER CONSCIOUSNESS. PRAISE THEM-- THEY'LL LEAVE!

LOOK, FELLERS I THINK YOU'RE WONDERFUL! HOW WOULD YOU LIKE TO GO ON A PICNIC OR SOMETHIN', HUH?

HEY, HERMAN! WHAT'S WITH THIS NUT?

WATCH IT, IT'S AN ANT EATER!

S-27

